

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 26th January 1949.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMA-KRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Appointment of Tahsildars and Collectors.

a * 185 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the procedure followed in regard to selection of Deputy Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors;

(b) whether appeals against orders of authorities competent to make the selection are provided, and if so, to whom;

(c) whether there have been instances when directions have been issued by the Government to competent authorities in regard to selection of certain individuals; and

(d) whether rules governing selection have been altered recently?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao):—(a) *Deputy Tahsildars*.—Appointment to this category is by recruitment (i) by transfer from the members of the Madras Secretariat Service, or (ii) from the members of the Madras Ministerial Service employed in the Revenue Department including the office of the Board of Revenue and the Revenue Settlement Parties. A list of approved candidates for recruitment as Deputy Tahsildars from the members of the Madras Secretariat Service and from members of the Madras Ministerial Service employed in the offices of the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Madras is prepared by the Board of Revenue for the Province as a whole and candidates therefrom are allotted by the Board of Revenue to particular districts in accordance with the rules. For other districts, lists of approved candidates are prepared by the Board of Revenue separately for each district. The lists are prepared annually on a competitive basis from amongst the candidates of the particular unit concerned, possessing the required qualifications.

Tahsildars.—Appointment to this category is (i) by promotion from Deputy Tahsildars, or (ii) by recruitment by transfer from among persons who have served for a period of not less than two years on duty as Superintendents in the Secretariat or in the office of the Board of Revenue. Such appointments

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are made only on grounds of merit and ability; seniority is considered in addition, only where merit and ability are approximately equal. A list of approved candidates for such appointment from category (i) is prepared by the Board of Revenue separately for each district. Candidates selected from category (ii) are allotted by the Board to particular districts in accordance with rules.

Deputy Collectors.—(1) Appointments are made partly (i) by direct recruitment and partly (ii) by promotion from the grade of Tahsildars.

(2) The Government inform the Commission every year, the number of candidates to be recruited directly and the communities to which they should belong. The Commission holds a competitive examination, selects the required number of candidates and informs the Government giving particulars of the selected candidates. The Government, if they approve of the selection, appoint the candidates and post them for training in the districts in consultation with the Board of Revenue.

As regards category (2), every year, according to a programme of dates, the Board calls for proposals from the Collectors for inclusion of Tahsildars in the Deputy Collectors' approved list. The Board examines them and makes its own recommendations. It classifies the candidates into three categories, viz. :—

- (1) Those fit for inclusion in the list,
- (2) those not yet fit for inclusion but who may continue to be reported on, and
- (3) those unfit for inclusion and who need not be reported on further.

The Board submits its proposals to the Government through the Madras Public Service Commission. On receipt of the proposals with the remarks of the Commission, the Government examine them and make final selections.

“(b) The posts of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars are selection categories and appointments thereto are made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal. As such, no person can of right, claim appointment to these posts. Non-selection to the posts of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars is not a punishment and hence no right of appeal has been provided for under the rules. However, occasionally petitions received from persons who appear, *prima facie* to have been aggrieved by the Board's selections, are duly examined by the Government and appropriate orders passed. The Government, it may be added, do not ordinarily interfere with the decisions of the Board.

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Selection for appointment, as Deputy Collector is made on grounds of merit and ability and there is no appeal against such selection.

“(c) Yes. As the authority which finally selects Deputy Collectors is the Government, the Government refer those cases, in which they consider that the Board should review their recommendations, back to them, and pass final orders on their revised proposals received through the Madras Public Service Commission. Even in the case of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars, whenever the Government consider it necessary to issue directions to the Board to revise their orders, the Government gives an opportunity to the Board to adduce arguments, if any, against the proposed direction.

“(d) *Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars*.—During the war and up to 1st April 1948 certain concessions were given in the matter of appointment as Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars in view of the large number of posts in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars created in connexion with the war and the conditions resulting therefrom and also of the paucity of duly qualified and suitable candidates for appointment to those posts. But these concessions have since been withdrawn with effect from 1st April 1948 as such conditions no longer exist. The rules governing the selection to the posts of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars have not been otherwise altered recently.

Deputy Collectors.—Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Revenue Department Notification No. 689, dated 30th July 1948, published at page 754 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th August 1948.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, with reference to answer to (a) in regard to appointment of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars, may I know if the members of the Madras Ministerial Service employed in the Revenue Department are eligible to Madras Secretariat Service also, as members of the Madras Secretariat Service are eligible for appointment as Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ That is a Secretariat procedure. I don't know. I will get the information for the hon. Member and give a private answer. Or if the hon. Member wants it to be given here I shall take the next opportunity to give.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, with regard to the appointment of Deputy Collectors by direct recruitment, what is the nature of competitive examination held? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is not the commission that is setting the examination. I should like to know whether the examination is conducted by the Public Service Commission.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to submit lists of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars also to the Public Service Commission, as they do in the case of Deputy Collectors? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ At present there is no such proposal.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ With reference to answer (b), may I know whether Government consider that non-selection to the posts of deputy tahsildars and tahsildars and deputy collectors is not considered as punishment and those that are not selected be given an opportunity to seek redress? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ If it is considered as punishment I am sure, if they want, an opportunity will be given to them.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ What is the remedy they have, unless the remedy of an appeal to Government is not available to them? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Any time it is available to them. But when the Services Commission gets hold of the position it is the Services Commission that deals with it and not Government. When once we refer the matter to the Commission it is the Commission that will give the necessary guide in the matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ With regard to deputy collectors, don't they occupy the same status as the I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers as far as their function is concerned; if so, is the communal rule applicable to I.A.S. officers as they are applied to deputy collectors? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Whatever be the particular position they occupy, the grade is entirely different. They cannot be compared to I.A.S. or I.C.S. officers. In all cases deputy collectors are really under the control of Government, though they get selected to the post by a special period of time and by certificates necessary to make them fit to be eligible to be selected, and out of that list Government make the selection. I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers do not come under this category.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that communal rule was not applicable to deputy collectors till 30th July 1948? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Communal rule has always been there for the last twenty years, though it was sometimes followed and sometimes not followed. When there was an emergency appointment to be made it was made without reference to communal rule.”

[* 191 Q. was answered on 25th January 1949.]

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* 191 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, with reference to the various classes of people engaged in cloth trade, from the reply given by the Hon. Minister, I see, there are four kinds of people : representative buyers, wholesale consignees and wholesalers and retailers. And what is the margin for each of these is also given, Sir. May I know, Sir, what made the Government feel the need for having representative buyers in addition to wholesale consignees, wholesalers and retailers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have explained in the reply in detail the need for each class of people. Representative buyers move goods from surplus area and wholesale consignees aid to expedite the receipt of goods from the surplus area to various districts. Wholesale consignees are appointed at the rate of one for each district, though in the case of bigger districts and in special cases there are two such dealers. Representative buyers are forty-six in number and they move bales from surplus areas like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Sholapur.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I ask, Sir,—I am here drawing the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the more the number of people between the consumer and the mills, the greater is the burden on the consumer. In regard to local cloth there are no representative buyers and wholesale consignees and so the margin of profit allowed is less than that in the case of goods from surplus areas outside the Presidency? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Government are having only the minimum number of middlemen in this matter. The number has been fixed consistent with the speedy movement of goods from the surplus areas and quick distribution among consumers. That aspect of the question also cannot be forgotten. If there is long delay in removing goods, though it may be a matter of half a per cent profit to the wholesale consignee it may not be conducive to the people who consume the goods. So in the interests of the consumer the whole thing has been arranged with the minimum number that is possible to be employed. We examined the whole question in detail, and with reference to past experience it has been found that we cannot avoid these people in the trade.”

* K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ In view of the fact that the number of bales for each wholesale consignee is allotted by the Provincial Textile Commissioner, is it not possible for the representative buyers themselves to despatch the goods to the individual wholesalers in the districts, just as the mills had been doing before control came into existence? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ That is exactly what we originally proposed to do. But it was found there was some difficulty in representative buyers doing so, because the quantity varies from one consignee to another, and it

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was thought easier to move in wagon loads if there are wholesale consignees. It will mean quicker arrival at destination also. And that is why a new set of people has been brought into the picture. Now an attempt is being made to combine the duties of the wholesale consignee and the representative buyer and the Provincial Textile Commissioner is examining how the two can be integrated."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is there any proposal, Sir, to integrate the wholesaler and the retailer? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is one of the aspects that is being examined with a view to see that the number of people who are thrown out of employment in the textile trade is minimized by the Provincial Textile Commissioner in consultation with various trade interests. I have not received his final proposals. I believe if it is necessary, if it is possible and if it is useful in the interests of the consuming public that aspect will be taken up also."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that certain persons have been appointed as wholesalers-cum-retailers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I am not quite certain. If the hon. Member knows that, I have nothing more to add to his information." (Laughter.)

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that handloom cloths are included in the control policy regarding textiles, and if so, why there is no reference to handloom cloth in the statement placed on the table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, the question of control is only in respect of mill cloth. Anybody can take out a licence to sell handloom cloth. Export of it to other provinces is also allowed. So there is no question of control with regard to it on the lines of control in respect of mill cloth."

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K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Is it a fact that there is accumulation of a large quantity of handloom cloth in the Province on account of restrictions on export? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Have the Madras Government addressed the Government of India to relax the restrictions on export to Pakistan and other countries in order to alleviate the suffering of handloom weavers and traders? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We have addressed the Government of India pointing out the various types of cloth manufactured in this Province, the hardships caused to the weavers and traders by restrictions on export and

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how they could be remedied. We hope that something will be done in this matter by the Government of India as early as possible."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Have this Government received any concrete proposal from the Government of India so far? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no question of the Central Government making any concrete proposals to the Provincial Government. Export to other countries is a subject which is dealt with by the Central Government. This Government have made the necessary representations. I hope the Central Government will formulate their plan very soon to help the suffering people."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" Is it a fact that the wholesalers are not distributing equitably to the retailers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I have not heard any such complaint. If my hon. Friend has any complaint with him, I should like him to pass it on to me so that I may make an enquiry."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" Is it not a fact that unstamped cloth is cheaper than stamped cloth? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I am glad that there is cheaper cloth available, as it is for the good of the consumers."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have issued instructions to the Collectors that in the selection of licensees, they should give preference to former licensees with a clean record? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have received any complaint that old licensees with a good record have not been chosen in some cases, while those who have never been in the trade have been chosen? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There have been some complaints to that effect. We call for reports from the Collectors and examine the complaints in the light of such reports. We are trying to redress the grievance as far as possible and see that there is a just and equitable distribution of licences by the Collectors."

Population of this Province.

* 196 Q.—**SRI S. B. ADITYAN** : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated population of this Province for the mid-year in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948;

(b) the percentage increase in each year;

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(c) whether the Government have taken the increasing population into consideration in planning food production, house-building and cloth production;

(d) (i) whether, in any district, the birth-rate was below the death-rate, in any of the above years, (ii) if so, the particulars, and (iii) the reasons; and

(e) whether the Government have taken any, and what steps for the next census?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier) :—(a) & (b) A census of the population is taken once in ten years by the Government of India, and the last census was taken in 1941. No mid-year estimates of population for the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 can be given with any degree of accuracy. For purposes of the estimate of the population in connexion with the registration of voters on the basis of adult franchise, it has been assumed as usual, that there will be *approximately* an increase of population, *each* year, at the rate of 1 per cent of the population in 1941. Based on this method of calculation, the following are the figures for the respective years :—

Mid-year of 1945	...	...	...	51,947,285
Mid-year of 1946	...	...	...	52,446,778
Mid-year of 1947	...	...	...	52,946,271
Mid-year of 1948	...	...	...	53,445,764

The figures given above are the estimates for the Madras Presidency including Pudukkottai and Banganapalle and excluding Sandur—a small area with a population of about 16,000.

“(c) The answer is in the affirmative, except in respect of cloth production which is controlled by the Government of India.

“(d) (i) Yes, only in Tanjore district in 1945. The figures for 1948 are not yet available.

(ii) Tanjore district—1945—The registered rates were—

Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	24.43
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	26.97

(iii) Increased deaths from smallpox, fevers and respiratory diseases.

“(e) Census is a Central subject. The next census is due only in 1951. The Government of India will take the necessary steps in this regard in time. This Government have numbered all the houses in the Province as a preliminary step in connexion with the preparation of electoral rolls, and this numbering will also serve the purposes of the census.”

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ In calculating the figures given in the answer, may I know whether the influx of refugees from Malaya and Burma has been taken into account? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The refugees have not been taken into account. But I am sure their number is not so large as to make any great variation in the figures.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Is it a fact that the population of this Province is increasing at a greater pace than that at which houses are being built? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is quite possible. We have not got sufficient houses even as it is. With a higher rate of increase, the position will become more acute.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Has food control resulted in birth control? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Birth control depends upon so many factors and certainly food is one of them. I need not go into the other factors now.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think it is generally accepted that food control results in more births.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ In Tanjore district, the death-rate is higher than the birth-rate. May I know what steps the Government have taken to check this trend? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The increased death-rate is due to epidemics like cholera and particularly small-pox. The Government are taking the usual measures for improving public health and for combating epidemics. We do not see what else can be done in the matter.”

Communal rotation in the appointments in services.

* 197 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 8 answered on the 13th August 1948—

(a) the service or services in respect of which communal rotation is in force in regard to (i) initial recruitment and (ii) promotions;

(b) whether the Government are insisting on the observance of communal representation in regard to promotion from non-gazetted rank to gazetted rank in any or all the services; and

(c) whether the Government have recently ordered the application of communal representation in regard to appointment of members of the Madras Executive Service (Deputy Collectors)?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier) :—“ (a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to general rule 19 of the Madras Provincial and Subordinate Services which was placed on the table of the House in answer to Legislative Council Question No. 32 on 13th August 1948. General rule 19 (a) is known as ‘ Communal rotation ’ rule and general rule 19 (b) is known as

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'Communal proportion' rule. A statement^a is now placed on the table of the House showing the services and posts to which recruitment is made on a communal basis.

"(c) The rule prescribing recruitment to the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) on communal basis has been in force for the past more than twenty years."

Payment of dearness allowance to teachers in aided institutions.

* 198 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the managements of aided institutions to pay dearness allowance to teachers employed under them from 1st January 1948;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what steps the Government propose to take against recalcitrant managements; and

(c) whether the Government have offered to assist the managements with special grants if their finances did not permit payment of dearness allowance at the rates fixed?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education):—“(a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to secondary schools in the question. The Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions to aided school managements to pay the teachers under their employment, dearness allowance at Government rates. With a view to get this done, the Government have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to investigate into the financial position of managements of schools which are not paying the allowance at Government rates and to direct them to pay the allowance at these rates if their financial position will permit.

“(c) The Government are giving special grants to the managements which do not pay dearness allowance at Government rates equal to half the difference between the maximum amount of allowance payable and the amount actually paid by the management subject to the condition that the managements should disburse to the staff the amount of allowance due out of the special grant. This system is extended from year to year.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether the system of giving special grants is followed this year?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Yes.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“The Government information about the number of aided managements which are not yet paying dearness allowance at Government rates in spite of the fact that special grants are given?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Yes, Sir.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are the Government satisfied that all aided school managements are paying dearness allowance to the teachers at Government rates? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ No, Sir. Dearness allowance at Government rate is not paid in 40 aided schools, 38 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of making an extra grant in addition to the special grant to managements which are not able to give dearness allowance at Government rates even after the receipt of the special grant? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The question shall be examined.”

Procurement and distribution of manures to ryots.

* 199 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what quantity of groundnut cake, chemical fertilizers and green-manure seeds were distributed in exchange for paddy bonus coupons and sold to ryots without coupons;

(b) the quantities of groundnut cake, chemical fertilizers and green-manure seeds procured for distribution and the cost to Government on account of the same;

(c) the quantities of chemical fertilizers received out of the pool and locally purchased and the rates of purchase and sale of these manures; and

(d) what the sources of supply of chemical manures are?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ (a) to (c) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

“ (d) The Government of India are allotting chemical fertilizers to all provinces from the Central Pool. Allocations for India are made by the International Emergency Food Council, Washington. The consignments are from places like Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom. Locally, sulphate of ammonia is obtained from Messrs. The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Alwaye.”

Encouragements for the growth of foodgrains in the Province.

* 200 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to put restrictions on tobacco, jute and sugarcane crops to see that more foodgrains are grown in the Province; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the prices of foodgrains for the purpose of encouraging more production of foodgrains or reduce the price of commercial crops for discouraging production of tobacco and jute?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The Government have already increased the procurement price of foodgrains for 1948–49 taking into account the increase in the cost of other commodities as well as in the cost of cultivation which has taken place since last year. The recommendations made by the Krishnamachari Committee for the stabilization of prices at levels remunerative to the producer not only of foodcrops but of commercial crops also, have been examined but are held in abeyance in view of the reimposition of controls.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 26th January 1949 :—

‘ In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1949), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th January 1949, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council ’.”

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* MADRAS GOVERNMENT BUS TRANSPORT STRIKE.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have received notice of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House from the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Dr. V. K. John, to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the present bus strike in the City of Madras. May I know whether the Government have anything to say on this? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government have no objection to the motion and it may be taken up at 4 p.m.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The Government have no objection. So I propose to take it up at 4–30 p.m. or earlier if the business on the agenda is finished before that time.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Rule 40 of the Council Rules says that the motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. the same day. The motion can be taken up at 4 p.m. and the discussion on it concluded at 5 p.m.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ There is the other rule that the Council shall ordinarily commence at 11 a.m. and on that assumption 4 p.m. is fixed as the hour for taking up an adjournment motion. But to-day the House met only at 3 p.m. Some time must be allowed for transacting the other business. So we will take up the motion at 4–30 p.m. or earlier if the two Bills on the agenda are disposed of before that time.”

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IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(1) THE MADRAS ANIMAL SACRIFICES ABOLITION BILL, 1947
(L.C. BILL NO. 2 OF 1947)

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ that the Madras Animal Sacrifices Abolition Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1947, be taken into consideration at once ’.

“ Sir, in the first place I beg to point out that this Bill is of a limited character in its scope as well as in its objects. The aim of the Bill is to prevent the killing or maiming of animals in the precincts of temples. It does not aim at preventing killing of animals in all places. I knew that in certain other provinces Bills have been introduced to prevent the killing of certain animals, particularly cows, in any place at any time. It is not with a similar object that this Bill is introduced. Nor is this Bill to prevent cruelty to animals. I believe in 1890 an Act has been put on the Statute Book which prevents cruelty to animals.

“ Sir, the object of this Bill, as I said, is to put an end to the practice of killing or maiming or cutting of animals inside the precincts of temples. At the present time, Sir, all forms of cruelty to all kinds of animals, chiefly goats, pigs and buffaloes are committed in various places in the Presidency. The animals sacrificed are of various ages. Even before they are born, they are sacrificed in temples. Sir, in places like Mayuram, Devakottai and Palamcottah, the stomach of a pregnant goat is cut open and the young animal even before it is born is taken out and offered to the Goddess as sacrifice. In Tiruchirapalli in the Kulimariamman Koil, young goats of two or three months of age are killed and their blood is sucked by the poojari. Sir, there are various other forms of cruelty perpetrated in various other places. For instance, in the district of Nellore, the buffalo is put into a pit and people kill it by spearing it; and in a place in the Tirunelveli district, an iron spike is fixed on the ground and pigs are carried to a height and thrown on the spike. In Vriddhachalam in the South Arcot district, the goat is laid on the ground and its neck is cut with a chisel. In another place in the Vizagapatnam district, the pig is kept in a standing position and a spear is driven through its body from one end to another and in a place near Tuticorin, hundreds of sheep are allowed to run and people club the sheep to death. All these things are done in the name of religion. Sir, the Bill is, I submit, one of the reforms that is long overdue. It could not have been brought earlier, because while the British Government were in power, it was their declared policy not to interfere in anything, even remotely connected with religion. In the Travancore State, they have stopped the practice of sacrificing animals in temples and apparently no ill-effects have attended that reform in that State. Public opinion has very much come round and there is a demand throughout the Province for the immediate stopping of this practice and the only opposition that can possibly come is from the poojaris and the priests of these temples. They are the only group of

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[Sri S. B. Adityan] [26th January 1949]

people who stand to gain by continuing this practice. Some of them are given the flesh of the sheep or the animals which are sacrificed and in some places, the poojaris are in receipt of an endowment or certain emoluments from the temples.

“ Sir, ever since 1937 when the Congress Government came into power, this practice has been steadily declining and has been voluntarily stopped in many places. Much good work in this field has also been done by the South India Humanitarian League and if I may tell one instance to the House, in 1937, in Palamcottah the propagandists of the League went and organized a move for stopping the practice of sacrificing animals in the temple there. The opposition in that area was very severe and the League therefore appealed to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was then the President of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi sent a message through the Humanitarian League in these words :— ‘ Sacrificing of animals in the name of religion is the remnant of barbarism.’ Pandit Nehru sent a telegram to the League in the following terms : ‘ I am grieved to learn that it is proposed to offer animal sacrifices in temples. I think that such sacrifices are barbarous and degrade the name of religion. I trust that the authorities of the temples will pay heed to the sentiments of culture in this matter and refrain from such sacrifices.’ Sir, it was largely as a result of these messages that the animal sacrifice was stopped in that year, 1937, in Palamcottah. Following that, in several other places, this practice has been put an end to. I would mention in particular that as from 1939, no sacrifice has been made in the temple at Tiruvottiyur and in 1943, the practice was stopped at the Tillai Makali temple in Chidambaram and in the temple of Tiruppapuliyur and from 1946 it was stopped in the temple of Sankaranayinarkoil. In the Andhra districts also this practice has been stopped at Kavali and Tenali.

“ Sir, this Bill was published in the gazette some long time ago and since then the Secretary to the Legislature has received a number of Memoranda in support of this Bill from various municipalities and panchayat boards and also from various Sanghams and individuals. I believe that over 200 such representations have been received and if the number of signatories is taken into account, over thousand persons have signed and sent memoranda supporting this Bill.

“ Sir, in this connection I would like to relate an incident which happened in the life of Mahatma Gandhi and he has himself related his experience in his autobiography. He, with a friend of his, went to the Kali temple in Calcutta and he says as follows :—

‘ We reached the Kali temple. The sight of the blood which was flowing like a river penetrated our eyes and our hearts. I felt a great commotion in my mind for I had a feeling of indignation. I spoke to a friend about this cruel method of worship, but he said, “ the goats do not feel the pain. They are made

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insensible by the din or noise of the drums." I am unable to accept this. If the goats had the power of speech, they would have told a different story. I felt that it was necessary to root out this evil custom. I feel from the bottom of my heart that the life of the goat was not one bit less precious than the life of a man. I would not agree to the taking the life of a calf to support the life of a man; the more helpless the animal, the more is our duty to protect it. I pray to God that the poor animals be saved from this cruel habit and the temples be purified thereby. It is indeed surprising that our country, which is noted for its good sense, selflessness and piety has suffered this cruel custom for so long a time.

"Sir, with these words I move this Bill, the object of which is to stop this cruel custom so that this Province need not any more suffer this custom which has been condemned by public opinion and by our leaders.

"Sir, one amendment has been given notice of, namely, to include birds also along with animals and I accept that amendment. I move, Sir, that this Bill be taken into consideration at once."

SRI D. MANJAYA HEGDE :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion. This Bill is long overdue. Ever since the Congress Government took up office, it must have been their duty to have introduced such a measure and it is surprising to me why this Government who are very sympathetic towards the poor and the oppressed and who have brought forward so many measures to relieve their distress, have not taken up that attitude towards dumb animals which are sacrificed for no purpose in the name of God and religion, and brought in a measure like this earlier. Sir, God is the creator of all living beings and it certainly would not please Him to see His own creatures being sacrificed for His pleasure and so, what right have we, human beings, to kill such dumb animals to satisfy that very God? So, Sir, I think in the name of religion, of which we know very little, we should not allow all these barbarous acts which are condemned by all wise people. We have just now heard what Mahatma Gandhi has said about the sacrifice of animals in temples."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, 3.45
if I venture to speak on this Bill and offer a few criticisms it is not p.m.
because that I am not in favour of the objects and reasons which have prompted my hon. Friend, Mr. Adityan, to bring forward this Bill, but because I want to draw attention to certain defects in drafting, which I trust my hon. Friend will agree to remedy. Sir, I have been reading the Hansard . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Cannot the hon. Member suggest the amendments when we take up the clauses?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I am only saying this, Sir, because he may have some reasons . . ."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member accepts the principle of the motion, he may suggest the amendments when the clauses are moved.”

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Then I shall say just a few words in support of the measure, Sir. I was reading the discussion in the Houses of Parliament on the clause relating to capital punishment in the Criminal Justice Bill. It was discussed by the great lions in both the Houses of Parliament. Being one of those who are against capital punishment, I wondered what feelings would be evoked in us if we were allowed to see a man being taken to the gallows. To my mind the way in which capital punishment is carried out is as abhorrent as the descriptions which my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan gave in respect of the practices that are followed in sacrificing animals. But the point for our consideration is whether this practice is to be put a stop to and whether the passing of this Bill alone will enable us to do so, or whether a more intensified work of the kind which the South India Humanitarian League is carrying on would be helpful in achieving our object. Sir, my friend says in clause 7—I am not going to move an amendment, Sir—that no person being in possession of any land or building forming part of the precincts of a temple shall willingly allow any sacrifice to be performed on such land or in such building. I do not know how we can find out whether a person willingly allowed or unwillingly allowed. Who is to bear the onus of proof, Sir? I wish to say that the mere fact that this offering has been made within the temple or a building forming part of the precincts of the temple which is under the supervision and control of the person concerned should be considered enough proof to say that the sacrifice has happened and it is for the person to prove that it has happened without his knowledge. I do not know why the word ‘willingly’ is used.

“ Again in clause 8 (c) it is said : ‘ Any person found guilty of an offence under section 7 shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.’ Under clause 7, Mr. Adityan prescribes simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and fine. I do not know, Sir, why he is anxious that it should be ‘and’ and not ‘or’. I am simply raising these points, Sir, and if Mr. Adityan has some arguments in favour of the wording that he has used, I am not going to move any amendment. I would like to know why Mr. Adityan is anxious that it should be ‘and’ and not ‘or’ as it is in the case of offences under clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill.

“ Then, Sir, there is a small drafting amendment which Mr. Adityan himself may accept without anybody moving it in regard to the definition of the word ‘sacrifice’. It is said ‘“ sacrifice ” means the killing or maiming of any animal for the purpose of, or with the view of, propitiating . . .’ I would put ‘with the intention of’ instead of ‘with the view of’. That would read better.

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" Mr. Adityan has quoted great men in support of the principle underlying this Bill, Sir, and we are very glad he got the opportunity of sponsoring a reform which perhaps is long overdue and which owing to your kindness he has been enabled to get through to-day. With these words, Sir, I support the motion."

* SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I want to oppose the Bill, not because I do not agree with the principle of the Bill, but because this House is not the proper place for bringing in reforms in matters purely religious. Of course it is a wellknown fact that the sastras declare that the killing of a sacrificial goat is necessary in yagnas and yagnas are being performed in various temples and goats and fowls are being killed for this purpose. Even in municipal slaughter-houses, goats are killed only after the performance of Bismilla and no pious Muslim will eat a goat which has been killed without pronouncing this formula. Goats and fowls are being killed before mosques and various other places on several occasions. It is certainly offending to our sense of humanity and kindness to tolerate them in a mass scale. But my submission is that this House is not the place to legislate and put a stop to it. It must be left to the institutions concerned to bring round people so that such offensive sacrifices are not resorted to in public. This legislation preventing or prohibiting sacrifices that have been enjoined by sastras or agamas or which have been the practice from time immemorial will, I am sure, work as a serious hardship to the religious sensibilities of the people. There will also be a lot of complications in the working of the Act. It may give room or it may be useful in the hands of some people to oppress some people who may think that it is a legitimate and right thing to do. We know that in all Mariamman temples (what is called Ammavaru in Telugu) on the New Year's day a number of people perform their vows or during the times of cholera and smallpox or for some such other reasons. I do not say that the Amman by receiving a gift of the small fowl or goat will eradicate these diseases. But the faith of the people is purely a matter of individual opinion and practice. If this Bill is viewed purely from the standpoint of humanity, then the slaughter-houses also will have to be closed and the fish markets will have to be closed and meat-eating ought to be prohibited. There is a school of medical opinion, Sir, that meat-eating is not absolutely necessary for human existence. Opinions differ. Whether it is given to a secular Legislative Council like this to legislate preventing animal sacrifices of any kind in temples and religious institutions is a question which we have to consider. I submit, Sir, that this will create a lot of difficulties and hardships. We will be transgressing into regions into which we are not entitled to go, especially in South India, where people are known to be very religious. But, Sir, we can invoke the aid of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and the South India Humanitarian League to do propaganda and try to stop the sacrifices in individual cases or institutions where the killing is done in any offensive manner. I do not see any reason or necessity

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for rushing through a Bill of this type thereby making it very difficult for people to enjoy what they consider to be their religious privileges which have been handed down to them from father to son from time immemorial. I oppose the Bill, Sir, on principle alone."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I support the principle underlying the Bill, Sir. I do not agree with Mr. Krishnamurti that this House cannot go into a matter like this. In fact, law is the opinion of the people about their ideas of right and wrong and law grows. Old order changeth yielding place to new. Perhaps some centuries back, the Hindus believed in animal sacrifices. To-day the educated and cultured people and the advanced opinion in the Hindu society and outside the Hindu society believe that animal sacrifices are not necessary."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Some people believe in human sacrifices also."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, the duty of the Members of the Legislature is to find out what public opinion is and advanced opinion is. Among the Hindus, I believe, advanced and cultured opinion is that there should not be any sacrifices in the temples. I give my hearty support to the Bill and compliment Mr. Adityan on bringing it and at the same time express the regret—or repeat the regret expressed by the Secorder of the Bill—that the Popular Government did not bring it."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" They want to give you the credit for it."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Government do not oppose the Bill. I want to mention only one or two points. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao said that it would have been better work for a humanitarian league and the opinion also was shared by Mr. Krishnamurti. Now there is a matter pending in South Kanara. In a particular place there, a particular community has been doing a sort of buffalo sacrifice every year. It has been very vehemently opposed by other sections of the people for the last so many years but it was continued. This year also the buffalo which was to be sacrificed was marched off with all paraphernalia and the other party opposed it and there was the likelihood of a breach of the peace and an order under section 144 was passed by the Magistrate prohibiting any sacrifice for a particular period. The moment that period was over the party again took out the procession with the buffalo and again section 144 was invoked. I have been praying for the passing of this Bill, Sir, so that at least in that place there may not be a breach of the peace immediately. In spite of the humanitarian league and other workers there will be a breach of the peace if the animal sacrifice is continued. The Government may place whole platoons of their special police fully armed but if the sacrifice is not prohibited by legislation there will be a breach of the peace and it will be very difficult to handle such cases. That is the position."

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"Then, Sir, Mr. Krishnamurti was referring to religious sentiments, etc. As you were pleased to observe, Sir, our Puranas and Sastras allow for the sacrifice of a person but in these days will we allow a human being to be sacrificed? I am also a religiously-minded Hindu, Sir, and I am sure we are habituated to think that whatever we like the Gods also will like. And some people who are accustomed to take meat contribute it to the Gods also. That is the position. In most of the temples where these sacrifices are carried out it is the custom that the remaining portion will be given back to the person making the sacrifice. If that is abolished and if no portion will be given back I may say that 99 per cent or 100 per cent of the sacrifices will stop.

"The person who does the sacrifice in places in Malabar gets 4 p.m. the head of the bird and the body goes to the owner who offers the bird for sacrifice. Therefore, there is always the struggle between the person who cuts the bird and the person who offers the bird as to which place the person should cut so that he may take a larger portion of the head. In the case of goats also, there is the struggle between the owner of the goat and the man who cuts the goat as to where he should cut. I was feeling, Sir, that if there is a law that the sacrificed animal or bird will not go back to the persons who cut the animal or bird and the persons who offer them for sacrifice, that itself will suffice to stop the sacrifice, and no other law is necessary. Sir, it is only making or attempting to make Gods human."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Sir, I support the Bill wholeheartedly. But I am yet in doubt whether such a Bill is necessary or whether on passing this Bill we are going to effect the reform which is so desirable. My personal experience is that people do not wait for law to be told that these sacrifices cannot be made. People have been making sacrifices for a very long time. Nobody ever thought about it. The various forms it has taken is an indication of the debased nature of the society in which we live. I know of one instance in a village where buffaloes are sacrificed. The sacrifice there is not by merely killing the animal. But the people bring a buffalo with all the ceremonies, and attract as much of the crowd as possible to the place of sacrifice. The animal that is brought there is a very healthy one. The pleasure in the sacrifice is not so much in killing the animal. But every fellow who is there takes a spear and pierces the animal with all his might. The animal has got to be killed only in that way. The torture that is undergone by the animal for hours together is most inhuman that I have ever witnessed. But, Sir, it is nothing strange or unique. Sacrifice of buffaloes is going on everywhere. Slaughter of buffaloes is permitted and hundreds of them are being slaughtered. In fact the Agriculture Department will be justified in supporting this law in the interests of agriculture. The sacrifice of buffaloes—innocent animals—should not at all be tolerated. It is not mere animals that I am referring to. I refer to the killing

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of birds also. I know the activities of the Humanitarian League. They have become so soft in their propaganda that they have become ineffective. A mere wish does not reform people. In a big city like Tiruchirappalli sacrifice of hundreds of goats has been going on openly and publicly every year. The Government provide police handbust for that sacrifice. Some person cuts the goat and places it before the altar. Some bestial fellow goes and drinks the blood of the goat in a most awful manner. We have been encouraging those things. Side by side, I know the activities of the Humanitarian League. For the last so many years, they have not been doing any effective work. I do not believe that this law is going to effectively stop the sacrifices. People must be educated well. It is a common superstition that Gods are pleased with the sacrifice. It is a superstition which is going on much to the degradation of the Hindu community. Things have come to such a stage that people believe that we cannot stop the sacrifices, because that would rouse the anger of the Gods. Such curious beliefs have developed, and it is high time that such beliefs are dispelled. This Bill, although it becomes law, will not help very much. But legally, it gives sanction to preach that the law prevents the sacrifice. It is only in that way I can support the Bill, although I am convinced that the Bill is a good one."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Are you replying to the debate? "

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, my Hon. Friends, Mr. Madhava Menon and Dr. Rajan, have answered well already. I do not propose to answer now."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' that the Madras Animal Sacrifices Abolition Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1947), be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' For the words " animal sacrifices " occurring in the long title, preamble and clause (1), substitute the words " animal and bird sacrifices." '

Legal pandits have doubted whether the term ' animal ' includes birds also. The definition given to ' animals ' in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is, animal means domestic or captured animals. Legal pandits have distinguished between feathered and other animals. But, by way of abundant caution we have brought forward this amendment."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" You are not moving it as a member of the Government? "

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, this is a Government amendment. The amendment is brought forward after a decision by the whole Cabinet."

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I accept the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'In clause 4 (ii), after the words "any animal", insert the words "or bird".'

Sir, it is only a consequential amendment to the one already accepted by the House."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I accept the amendment, Sir.

" Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has raised the point that the word 'intention' would be a better and legal word than 'view' in sub-clause (ii). Instead of the word 'view' can I put in the word 'intention' now?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. Minister can put that in his amendment."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'For the word "view" in sub-clause (ii), the word "intention" be substituted.'

Both the amendments were then put and carried.

Clause 4, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 5.

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'In clause 5, after the words "any animal", insert the words "or bird".'

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I feel there is a snag in this clause. The clause reads 'No person shall sacrifice any animal inside any temple or its precincts.' The definition of precincts given in clause 4 is lands and buildings ordinarily used for sacrifice. Suppose the sacrifice is made a few yards away from the usual place; how can the Government prevent the sacrifice?"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I talked about this point with others, Sir. The term 'precincts' in relation to a temple

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includes all lands and buildings near a temple, whether belonging to the temple or not, ordinarily used for purposes connected with the worship of the temple, and in particular shall include the mandapams, prakarams, frontyards and backyards of the temple by whatever name called, and also the ground on which the temple car ordinarily stands."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"How can the Government prevent the sacrifice legally if it is made in a different place from the ordinary place used for the sacrifice."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"It may be somebody doing an act with the object of committing an offence."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"It is not committing an offence. Clause 5 says 'No person shall sacrifice any animal inside any temple or its precincts'. I say that the sacrifice need not be in the temple or its precincts."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, the latter portion of the definition of 'precincts' says '... and in particular shall include the mandapams, prakarams, frontyards and backyards of the temple by whatever name called, and also the ground on which the temple car ordinarily stands'."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"As you know, these sacrifices take place in open places. There are places where ordinarily sacrifices are made. But if the sacrifice is not made in the ordinary place . . ."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"We can say 'or any other place', Sir."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, it will be very dangerous to say 'or any other place', because it will include sacrifices made inside houses also."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"It should be 'inside any temple or its precincts or with the intention of propitiating any deity'. The Hon. Minister can think over it and bring in an amendment."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Sir, I accept the amendment. It is not the intention of the Bill to prevent any sacrifice being made in houses."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I hope you have understood me aright. The man takes it to the place where he has to sacrifice if. He does not get into the enclosure where usually sacrifices are made. But he goes about ten yards away, and in the full view of the deity makes the sacrifice. Under the Bill you cannot punish him."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"Sir, sacrifices for propitiating the deity are made in the streets, and this Bill does not provide for punishment in those cases."

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think the definition of 'precincts' must be looked into by the Hon. Minister."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 6 was put and carried.

Clause 7.

MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"Is it not that we accept Mr. Suryanarayana Rao's amendment that we shall allow no sacrifice to go on anywhere whether it is outside the precincts of the temple or inside?" 4-15 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member refer to clause 7? We shall leave that matter to some other amendment to be put down at a later date, as I have said already. We shall leave that matter for the present."

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 8.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"With your permission, Sir, I move—

'That in clause 8 (c), for the word "and," the word "or" be substituted so that the clause may read:—

"Any person found guilty of an offence under section 7 shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to three hundred rupees".'

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"I have no objection to accept the amendment."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or fine or both' may be the wording, Sir. I suggest the words 'or both' be added to the amendment of Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"We have no objection."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The amendments are that in clause 8 (c), for the word 'and' the word 'or' be substituted and the words 'or both' be added at the end."

The amendments were put and carried.

Clause 8 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"I now move, Sir—

'That the Bill be passed into law'.

[Sri S. B. Adityan] [26th January 1949]

"I thank the hon. Members and I thank you, Sir, for affording me the opportunity for bringing in this Bill to-day and passing it so expeditiously. Sir, it may be that some amendments may be required in future for this Bill, but I might mention that clauses 5, 6 and 7 are intended against three kinds of persons—first of all, the person who sacrifices, secondly the person who acts as the 'pujari' and thirdly the person who permits the thing to be done. That is the scope of the Bill and if necessary, no doubt, some amendments may be brought to the Bill in future. I thank you, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'that the Bill to abolish animal sacrifices in connexion with Hindu temples be passed into law.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS WAKF BILL, 1947 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1947).

* ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—"I move, Sir—

'that the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947, be taken into consideration immediately'.

"Sir, the wakfs (endowments) are mismanaged and the money misappropriated. Wakf properties in many cases are alienated and sold and sometimes held by trespassers on account of which there is wasteful litigation. No accounts are maintained by Muthawallis; wakf property has come to be treated as personal and private property. The Bill seeks to establish a Board more or less on the lines of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, subject to the supervision of the Provincial Government, and to remedy the defects that are prevalent. It provides for the registration of wakfs. Muthawallis are obliged to maintain accounts. The Wakf Al-ul-aulad is also brought under the control of the proposed Board. The Board is authorized to appoint and remove Muthawallis. The Dargahs and Mukhbiras are also brought under the supervision and control of the Board. Procedure in respect of judicial proceedings is also provided for in this Bill. The Bill does not interfere with the succession of the Muthawallis except in the case of the Prince of Arcot's endowments which are controlled by a separate Act of 1923, which shuts out the jurisdiction of the courts and bars all suits against the Muthawallis and hence that Act is sought to be repealed, and the management of these wakfs is sought to be vested in a representative body.

"I do not think, Sir, there is time now to explain in greater detail the aims and objects of this Bill. Therefore, I simply now move, for the consideration of this Bill and request the Government to view this measure with sympathy."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"I second it. Sir."

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* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, this is a measure which concerns an influential community, particularly on matters of religion. Of course, the arguments in these days is that being a secular State, Government must not interfere with these religious endowments. That argument has come up very much in the forefront on account of the framing of the Constitution Act in Delhi. The same argument has been brought against the Government in the consideration of the new Religious Endowments Bill which we are trying to introduce immediately. Therefore, the reason is more with regard to the Wakf Bill which has been introduced just now. In taking the responsibility for the matter, I should like the Bill to be thrown open for public opinion, public opinion particularly from persons concerned in the management of the wakfs and the religious institutions there. Therefore, Sir, I am prepared to accept the Bill provided it is circulated for public opinion. After going through the representations, Government will be in a position to consider the matter and to say whether the Bill can be sponsored by the Government. With that proviso, Sir, I am prepared to accept the motion.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is—
‘ that the Madras Wakf Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1947), be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon ’.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I am prepared to accept it, Sir.”

The motion was put and carried.

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ May I know whether there is any time-limit under the rules by which public opinion should be got? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ There is no time-limit mentioned here. Rule 76 of the Council Rules merely says :

‘ Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be preferred to a Select Committee; unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration ’.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ The practice is to fix a date.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ We will do it in the notification and say that information will be received up to such and such a date. What time does the hon. the Mover think will be enough? ”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—Three months, Sir.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I think six months are necessary. There is no use hurrying a matter like this. It must have six months.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ The Bill was published in the Gazette long ago. Such representations as the people have had to make could have been made already. I think, Sir, six months means that the Bill will never come before this Council at all.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not agree there. This measure should have public support. As far as we are concerned, we want that public opinion should be got on this Bill. Hindus being in a majority in this House and in this Province, I want to make it clear that in passing such a measure, we should give sufficient time. Therefore, even if it is published immediately, it may require some time in getting the replies and in consolidating them. Therefore, six months' time is absolutely necessary.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Even if the hon. the Mover says, three months, it practically means that it cannot come before the House before August or September because the House will be prorogued after March and it will perhaps meet again only in August or September. Therefore, I think that six months' time may be put in there.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Six months after the publication.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ I suppose after six months, it will be placed before this House. I only request the Government to publish the Bill as early as possible so that it may come up before the House at least after six months.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It will be published immediately.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I take it, Sir, that the other non-official business on the agenda will be carried to the next non-official day? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Yes.”

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* MADRAS GOVERNMENT BUS TRANSPORT STRIKE—*cont.*

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to condemn and condemn strongly the bus strike which is on in the City of Madras, a strike, Sir, without notice, a strike accompanied by hooliganism, a strike which is not really against the Government who are the employers but against the travelling public of this City. Sir, in condemning the bus strike, I feel sure that I voice the opinion of every Member of this House. The public have suffered inconvenience, trouble and unnecessary expenditure and many of them have also been hurt. Employees of public utility services in which the public are interested and by which the public are served should not rush in for strikes. Sir, I want to make it clear that in condemning and in condemning strongly this strike, I do not want to create the impression that I am against providing for adequate remuneration, wages and facilities

[26th January 1949]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 197 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1949, page 928 supra.]

Statement showing the method of recruitment and the application of communal representation rule to the Provincial and Subordinate Services.

<i>Name of the service.</i>	<i>Method of recruitment.</i>	<i>Communal representation rule which applies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>A. Provincial Services.</i>		
The Madras Agricultural Service.	Direct Recruitment	Communal proportion.
The Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).	Recruitment by transfer and by direct recruitment.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Commercial Taxes Service.	Do.	Do.
The Madras Co-operative Service.	Direct recruitment	Communal proportion.
The Madras District Board Engineering Service.	Recruitment from Local Fund Assistant Engineers.	Do.
The Madras Educational Service.	Direct recruitment	Communal rotation.
The Madras Engineering Service.	Do.	Do.
The Madras Forest Service	Direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Communal proportion.
The Madras Industries Service.	Do.	Do.
The Madras Medical Service	Direct recruitment	Communal rotation.
The Madras Police Service	Direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Communal proportion.
The Madras Public Health Service.	Do.	Do.
The Madras Registration Service.	Do.	Do.
The Madras Survey and Land Records Service.	Recruitment by transfer or by direct recruitment.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Veterinary Service.	Do.	Communal proportion.
The Madras Subordinate Civil Judicial Service.	Direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Communal rotation.

B. Subordinate Services.

The Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment	Communal rotation.
The Madras Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service.	Recruitment by transfer and by direct recruitment.	Do.

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*Name of the service.**Method of recruitment.**Communal representation rule which applies.*

(1)

(2)

(3)

B. Subordinate Services—cont.

The Madras Co-operative Sub-ordinate Service.	Direct recruitment of Co-operative Sub-Registars.	Communal proportion.
	Junior Inspector: Direct recruitment or by transfer.	Do.
The Madras Educational Sub-ordinate Service.	Promotion, direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Electrical Sub-ordinate Service.	Direct recruitment or transfer from any other service.	Do.
The Madras Engineering Sub-ordinate Service.	Direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Do.
The Madras Excise Subordinate Service.	Recruitment by transfer.	Do.
The Madras Forest Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment	Do.
The Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment, promotion or for special reasons recruitment by transfer.	Do.
The Madras Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Communal proportion.
The Madras Medical Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment or for special reasons recruitment by transfer.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Ministerial Service.	Direct recruitment	Do.
The Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.	Promotion or direct recruitment.	Do.
The Madras Port Subordinate Service.	Direct recruitment	Do.
The Madras Police Subordinate Service.	Sub-Inspectors — Promotion, direct recruitment or recruitment by transfer.	Do.
	Sergeants; Promotion or direct recruitment.	Communal proportion.
The Madras Registration Subordinate Service.	Recruitment by transfer or direct recruitment.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Revenue Subordinate Service.	Recruitment by transfer.	Do.
The Madras Secretariat Service.	Direct recruitment	Communal proportion.
The Madras Survey and Land Records Subordinate Service.	Recruitment by transfer or direct recruitment.	Communal rotation.
The Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service (now the Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service).	Direct recruitment	Do.
The Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.	Promotion, direct recruitment or for special reasons recruitment by transfer.	Do.

[26th January 1949]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 199 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1949, page 929 supra.]

(a) The quantity of manures given in exchange for paddy bonus coupons up to June 1948 excluding figures from Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem and Tanjore districts for the month of June 1948 is as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Groundnut cake | 48,963 tons 1,498 lb. |
| (ii) Chemical manures | 7,115 tons 1,939 lb. |
| (iii) Green manure seeds | 387 tons 1,190 lb. |

The quantity of manures sold to ryots without coupons from January to June 1948 is as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Groundnut cake | 15,026 tons 1,974 lb. |
| (2) Chemical manures | 3,537 tons 641 lb. |

(b) The quantity of groundnut cake purchased during the first half-year of 1948 was 45,333 tons.

Sixty per cent of the production of groundnut cake in power driven mills was purchased at Rs. 99 per ton in the districts of North and South Vizagapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, at Rs. 113 in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput and Madras; and in the other districts at Rs. 118 per ton loose ex-mill delivery. Groundnut cake was sold at Rs. 9-4-0 per bag of 160 lb. nett including gunny in the districts of North and South Vizagapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and at Rs. 10 in the remaining districts without loss to Government. The sale prices work out to Rs. 129-8-0 and Rs. 140 per ton respectively.

Chemical manures.

The total quantity of chemical fertilizers allotted for this Province by the Government of India during the fertilizer year 1947-48 is as follows:—

	TONS.
(1) Ammonium sulphate	45,500
plus	3,000 (special quota)

Total 48,500

(2) Ammonium phosphate	1,500
(3) Ammonium nitrate	1,410
(4) Di-ammonium phosphate	1,250

Grand total 52,660

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In addition to the imported fertilizer, an additional quantity of 5,400 tons of sulphate of ammonia was received from Messrs. The Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Limited, Alwaye, under the agreement with that firm.

The cost of the imported stuff and that obtained from Messrs. The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, are as follow :—

The cost varies from period to period as noted below :—

Imported stuff per ton.		Factory stuff per ton.
(1) Ammonium sulphate	Rs. 265	Rs. 320 up to 30th
from 1st April 1947 to 3rd		September 1948.
February 1948 ; Rs. 271 from		
4th February to 1st April		
1948 ; Rs. 290 from 1st April 1948		
to 30th September 1948.		
(2) Ammonium phosphate	Rs. 299 up	
to 3rd February 1948. Phosphate		
Rs. 308 from 4th February 1948.		
(3) Ammonium nitrate	Rs. 345 up to	
3rd February 1948 ; Rs. 371 from		
4th February 1948.		
(4) Di-ammonium phosphate	Rs. 872	
per ton.		

These fertilizers are sold to the ryots without any loss to Government in the transaction, i.e., on no loss no profit basis.

(c) The quantities and cost of chemical fertilizers supplied from the pool till 30th September 1948 are as follow :—

	TONS.	Cost. RS.
(1) Ammonium sulphate ..	42,081	1,22,03,490
(2) Ammonium phosphate ..	1,470	4,52,760
(3) Ammonium nitrate ..	1,410	5,04,780
(4) Di-ammonium phosphate ..	692	6,03,424
(5) Ammonium sulphate from factories.	5,400	17,28,000

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